Business Metices.

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All the innect tribe will still.

Ige Meigs President of the American Institute, says: "The
very of this powder by Professor Lyon is of national innec. The Farmers' Cinb have tested it thoroughly. Locasta,
toppers, as: a, bugs and all ve min, can se feattryind, carreceived and b mes made pure. If it foce from prison to
ad, as we see Mr. Lyon cat it "There is no assection as
a great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroy
thing like garden-worms, bed-bugs float, ticks, reaches,
it is an Aristic plant, discovered by Mr. E Lyon. Many
ions will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Re-

Tis Lyon's Powner bills insects in a trice;
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SEVENTERS YEARS IN USE AND BAVE NEVER FAILED.

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TEN THOUSAND LADIES WANTED,

But don't all come at once, to each buy one part of India RUBERR BOOTS AND SHOES. At J B. MILLER & Co's, No. 387 Canal-st.

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I. M. Singan & Co., 458 Broadway.

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But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPERSIA PILLS-a si cated sugar pili-have cured hundreds of the woost and obstituate cases. This is done simely by improving the ard restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from an experiment of the digestive organs, and only a respirate Such a medicine is a gent, and only requires to to be appreciated.

No course per box, with directions. Six boxes, \$1
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single box or case, are sent by mail or

These Reacties, by the single box or thee, all the the price.

Captesa, free of charge, to any address. Or receipt of the price.

Address.

No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. WEAKLY CHILDREN, puffed up under the eyes.

had breath, languid, feverish, to appetite, psevish, freiful, ac Gire them a tempourful of ATMINSON'S CHIRAYTA SITTERS three or four times per day, and before the beattle is used up they will be in as fine a condition as your neighbors calidren. Princi-ral depot, No 230 Greenwick-st.

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Maducares Paper.

If it is not there, be sure the article offered is a vile imitation
of Gay-tty's, as poisonous as any other paper usually devoted to
water-closet purposes.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of BINGER'S SEWING MACRINES will be \$1,000 better off when the L. M. SINGRA & Co., 4 No. 458 Broadway.

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Are just opening new series of Germany. Tyrol. Switz
Athens, Frypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyranece. FANCY SLEIGH ROBES,

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Por sale to the trade by BALLARD, SHUTE & Co., No. 45 Broadway.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, new style, made to order from m soure, and warranted to fit, at less in usual prices. Ano, the fittest assertment of Gentlemen's Fursishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at Sa Lou's Shirt Emporium, No. 469 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Chunpest Article for Oroseing,
Beautifying, Cheming, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Half,
Ladies, try it. For sule by all Druggiers and Perfument.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859. Is now ready, and contains:

CONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND CALENDARS for the year GOTERNEST OF THE UNITED STATES Executive and Ju-

A Bust or THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

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GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE - RULING SOVEREIGES, &c. THEY ELECT BOGGS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. MADE THEY ELECT HOOSE II. S. SERATORS IS INDIANA.

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OWNSHIPS AND WARDS.
LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNOSS, TIMES OF LEGIS, INTINGS, HOLDING OF KLECTIONS, &c., with other

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Ha the cash respectfully solicited. Ad-Hoxace Greeney & Co., Tribune Buildings, New-York. of many innocent parties, and the pretext for a new attempt-in which the Federal Government

\$5 TO \$6 FOR THE BEST SPRING BED IN
EXISTENCE—Howe's PATENT.
"Compact, dutable, cheep, cleanly and delighted."
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PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 575 BRO. 10 WAY, N. T.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859. We are printing the THIRD EDITION of our A MANAC, and are filling our orders as fast as possible For table of contents see advertisemen :

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Fulton will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

In the case of Slater agt. Mayor and, the Jury returned a verdict of \$250 and costs against Mr. Wood. We hear that ten of the Jury were for a much larger verdict, but finally compromised at the above figure. The case is important as establishing, what no same man ever doubted, that no man, however high in official station, can resist the law with impunity; that in cases of doubt obedience is the first duty of every good citizen, and that factious resistance is certain to meet with exemplary punishment. This case decides a dozen more of the same nature, making a heavy bill of expenses against the ex-Mayor.

Yesterday's fog and last evening's rain have pretty well cleared the streets. At II last night a drizzling rain was falling, and the wind rising and threat-ning a gale. At 1 this morning, snow fell, melting as it feel.

The shipwrecked fillibusters at Mobile are so ashamed of their inglerious return that they refuse to communicate with their leaders at Washington. Telegram after telegram has failed to elicit any reply. The Mobite papers on their way North, however, contain a full account of the shipwreck by the Captain of the schoener. All the passengers

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Stephene stated that as soon as the Committee on Territories should be called, he should report a bill admitting Oregon into the Union, and should put it upon its passage at once. In the evening, a Republican caucus was held at which it was resolved to oppose this bill unless the English restriction should be taken from Kansas, and the two Territories thus put upon an equality.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE disposed of good deal of routine business and received a number of petitions and resolutions. The Pacific Railroad bill coming up. Mr. Trumbull replied at length to Mr. Iverson's violent speech on Thursday. Mr. Shields favored the northern route to Puget's Sound. Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment, appointing a Board of three Engineers to survey the three routes and report upon the capabilities of each, and opening alternate sections of land on the route selected under the Homestead law to actual ettlers.

In the House a bill in favor of relief to the Gen. Armstrong claimants was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Phelps reported the Fortification Appropriation bid. Mr. Jones of Tennessee offered a resolution of inquiry respecting the bogus Agricultural Convention, now sitting in Washington, which was passed. In Committee the House passed eleven private bills,

We publish to-day some very interesting letters from our correspondent at the seat of war in Kacsas. These letters give the full particulars of the recent renewal of the civil war in that quarter, brought to a termination some months ago by a compromise, to which Gov. Denver was a party. The basis of that compromise was that by-gones should be by-gones. The past was to be forgotten, and Free-State men and Slave-State men were henceforth to live tegether in peace This compromise has recently been violated by the Pro-Slavery squad, whose headquarters are at Fort Scott. Relying upon support from the neighboring coueties of Missouri, and having most of the local offices in their bands, they lately packed a Grand Jury and got up indictments for murder against Montgomery and others. Montgomery met this violation of the compromise by taking possession of the Court-House and carrying off the indictments. Tais, however, did not prevent the Fort Scott mischief-makers from arresting one Rice, whom they entired to surrender himself by false pretenses, and holding him a prisoper on the charge of murder. At two public meetings, called by the Pro Slavery men of the county, it was agreed to ushold the Denver compromise, and, in accordance with t, the Fort Scott people were called upon to release Rice. This they refused to do, and when all other means had failed, Montgemery entered the town and released the prisoner by force. The towns people were taken entirely by surprise, and no resistance was made, except from two stores whence shots were fired on Montgomery's men. In returning these shots, one Lyttle, who had made himself notorious in the past difficulties, was killed. One of the stores whence the shots were fired was sacked and emptied of its contents, in accordance with a torest of Montgomery so to treat every house whence any

This occurrence produced a great excitement and threats of invasion from Missouri. But Capt. Brown, who had cooperated with Montgomery, and whose property had been destroyed and his son murdered in the former wars, did not wait for invasion. He led a party into Bates County, Missouri, who retorted on the slaveholders of that vicinity the same system of plunder by which the Free-State people of Kansas had suffered during the Missouri lavasion. It would seem that Brown's men made good their retreat, carrying away, among other property, some dozen slaves. One of the Missourians who resisted was hilled. So long as the robbing and killing were confined

to Kansas, the Federal authorities looked on with the greatest composure. Now it has passed the border into Missouri, it is to be hoped they will be stir themselves. This invasion of Missouri, la negtable and criminal as it was, was, however, a much less brutal affair than the last invasion of Kansas, from Missouri, last May, resulting, as it did in the murder of some eight unoffending citizens of Kansas-shot down in cold blood, and out of pure malice. Shoud this foray of Brown occasion a decided and prompt interference on the part of the Federal Government to put a stop to the outrages, on both sides, of which Southern Kansas has been the scene, so far, at least, the result will be good. We much fear, however, that it will be made the occasion for the arrest and prosecution

will take the lead-to drive the Free-State settlers out of Southern Kansas

If the telegraphic summary of the contents of the instructions given by the Navy Department to Com. McIntoch, and just laid upon the table of the House, can be at all relied upon, the Navy Department would seem to have been playing directly into the hands of the fillibus ers. The entire trift of these instructions is, How not to do it. Tae Commodore is expressly directed not to seize any vessel, nor to do any act upon mere suspicion-as though in most cases of this sort suspicion were not the sole ground of proceedure. He is also significantly reminded that the President regarded the seizure of fillibuster Walter by Com. Paulding, as a "grave error" which Com. McIntosh is thus solemnly warned not to imitate. He is warned further, not to interfere on land, nor in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any fillibustering expedition, the idea of our Government apparently being, that the whole crime of fillibustering consists in the intent merely, and that if once that intent be carried into action, the fillibusters become, by that act of piracy and robbery, persons toward whom a cautious neutrality is to be adopted. Indeed, the emphatic direction to the Commodore that he must interfere to the full extent of his power-both in harbors and on land, as seems to be implied-to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business, would seem to be intended as a hint to the Commodore that fillibusters once landed must no lorger be regarded as criminals to be arrested. but as "our citizens," entitled to protection.

Unless the telegraphic reporter at Washington has grossly misrepresented these instructions -and he does not often make mistakes injurious to the Administration-it is impossible not to see that the whole drift is to convey the idea to the Commodore that he should do just enough to save appearances, and throw dust into the eyes of people; but nothing whatever-if it could possibly be avoided-to cut short the career of the fillibusters. Just in the same way as the Federal authorities at Mobile and New-Orleans, after making a great parade of their intention to stop the fillibusters, have finally allowed them to sail, so Com. McIntosh was to make a great show of arresting the fillibusters, but was, however, to manage to allow them to land. We are not at all surprised that the gallant Commodere, with such instructions to act upon, was seized with sudden sickness-it must have been, we take it, of the stomach-and has solicited his

We have lorg been in doubt which document, the Bible or the Federal Constitution, undergoes the most cruel maltreatment. Both have been shockingly abused. Both have been converted into buttresses for the rum-trade. Both have been appealed to as extending their sacred protection over Slavery. Both are now quoted with equal unction by the friends and backers of the attempted-if, indeed, we ought not to say the perfected-revival of the African slave-trade

The N. Y. Herald has, however, for the moment at least, turned the balance of degradation against the Federal Constitution. That journal propounds the doctrine which it informs us that the New-York combination of lottery gamblers and cheats intend to fight through the Courts, that the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees the liberty of the press, is fatal to all State laws which probibit, under penalties, the publication of lottery advertisements.

The starters of this doctrine have doubtless been encouraged by the success of the rumsellers in perstuding our Court of Appeals to nullify the law of two sessions ago regulating the trade. No doubt the same legal casuistry, and the same train of reasoning which produced that decision, might just as well sustain a decision nullitying the laws in prohibition of lottery gambling. But then The Herald and the lottery gamblers must recollect that, in this sort of cases, the last thing to be taken into account is the train of reasoning by which any given legal opinion is to be supported. Our emient counsel, as everybody knows-they themselves baving good, solid, chinking pocket reasons of their own for taking a particular view of any questionhave no difficulty whatever in finding an abundance of highly poished and dazzling arguments, or what in the legal world pass for such, wherewith to give color to that opinion. Nor, so far as we have observed, do our lawyers, on their elevation, if it can be called an elevation, to the Bench, lose any of this convenient faculty. Before resting too much on the analogy of these cases in point of law, the parties in interest must take into consideration their diversity as to some important matters in fact. The rum-trade is a powerful interest in the State, especially in this city It is a common observation that New-York is gov erned by its grog-shops. The lottery gamblers have not yet attained to so influential a position. They are far less numerous, and very few persons of any respectability, or even of pretensions to respectability, are connected with them; moreover-which to such parties is a consideration of no little consequence-the law on which they rely has already been repeatedly ruled against them. Where very great interests are involved, this is a matter of much moment. The Dred Scott decision, made at the demand of the slaveholders, rides it rough shed, and without the least compunction, over bundreds of former decisions. The lottery gamblers cannot expect any such rampant and reckless boldness on their behalf. With respect to the clause in the Federal Constitution protective of the press-but which, by the way, would seem to refer only to the legislation of Congress and not to that of the States, though similar provisions are also to be found in most of the State Constitutions -it has been repeatedly held that this clause only soes the length of preventing a censorship or any other restraint precedent to publication. A man bas the right to publish what he pleases. He shall not be restrained from that. But publishing, be must take the consequences. If the law pronounces his publication an offense against the public peace or morals, he is liable to be punished for that offense. It is like the Scotch law as expounded in Rob Roy, which did not allow imprisonment for debt-no such thing; but if a debtor, being commanded by the king to pay his debt, neglected to do so, put him in jail for disobeying the

We doubt, therefore, all circumstances con sidered, whether the lottery gamblers or The Herald will take much by this motion.

king.

The Quarantine question is reopened with renewed rancer, and promises to be, as heretofore, as detrimental to the moral health of the commu nity as the institution itself has been to the material welfare of the city. Perhaps it is not strange that a subject involving more than one important interest, and which, in its progress, has aroused so many passions, should not be approached with entire calmoras; but we do not recognize the absolute necessity of its discussion becoming a sort of moral pestilence, driving some men out of temper, so ne out of their com non sense, and some out of their common honesty. If it be possible to get back to an average condition of intelligence and self-possession, the question, we think, may be brought to a speedy and rational solution.

There is one very important point in regard to the matter, which, we think, may be considered as settled beyond discussion; a thing adjudicated; a decision from which there is no appeal; and that is, that the Quarantine must be removed to the Lower Bay. It certainly is not a violent supposition to presume this to be a rational community, and no such community should ever consent to a quarantine remaining so near to it as Castleton, with a haif-hourly intercourse with the city as intimate as that between up-town and down-town. Certainly, unless we are mad, and in love with epidemics, we do not want a lazaretto where its pestilential ships shall ride at anchor in as dangerous proximity to the lower end of Brooklyn, as they would be to New-York if moored at the mouth of the Hudson River. On that point, we doubt not, if the suffrage of the half million people that dwell on the shores of the waters of Manhattan Island could be taken, there would be an almost unanimous decision. Four hundred and ninety-nine thousand out of the balf million would, without the slightest doubt, in mercy to their wives, their children and themselves, vote that the Quarantine should not remain where it has been through another Summer; and the one thousand-if so many-who would vote the other way, would be composed exclusively of officials who have some hidden interest in keeping the affairs of that institution untouched, and shipping merchants who bave the unblushing effrontery and inbuman determination to prefer their paltry pecuniary interest in a ship or two each, in the course of the Summer, to the health and safety of their fellow-citizens and the general welfare of the city.

Where, then, shall this dangerous but necessary establishment be placed? It could not, it is very clear, be in a worse place, outside the city, than it is now, and it must be removed. Fortugately, the must has its may. It may be taken to Old Orchard Shorl-s spot well adapted for such a purpose: isolated, yet convenient; far enough off, yet not too far; safe and salubrious. And even if it was not all this, it is, perhaps, the best that can now be had, and certainly better -a thousand times better, in all the essentials of a Quarantine-than the spot it now occupies. There is but one place better than Old Orchard Shoal, and that is Sandy Hook. That place has all the natural advantages that could be desired or icvented for a Quarantine station to such a port as New-York. There is, we are informed on the best authority, good reasons for supposing that a new negotiation with New-Jersey may be successful in procuring this desirable spot. If it should fail, we hall only have to thank those gentlemen of the shipping interest who engaged counsel at Treaton, years age, to calighten the New-Jersey Legislature, and through that the New-Jersey people, as to the imprepriety of planting a Quarantine on their territory. If they shall "better that instruction," and still decline to receive an institution whose upbappy management has led to such disastrons conequences that Legislative acts have proved powerless for its removal and standing armies were required to maintain it, we should blame rather our own weakness than their State pride. It is to be hoped, however, that New-Jersey will be governed this time by reason, and not by prejudice, and give her assent to a scheme which is quite as much for her benefit as for ours. Perhaps, if a reasonable share in the emoluments and government of the establishment shall be surrendered to her, the proposal may wear a different aspect. At any rate, on some terms, it is to be hoped, the

wishes and expectations of Governor Morgan may There is, however, a party who are very loud just now in praise of Sandy Hook because they beheve it is impossible to obtain it, as they were unwearied in its condemnation, two years ago, when but for their interference it might have been had. The same people, governed always by the same motive, are at this moment decrying the Old Orchard Shoal with objections, vague and no founded, but specious and deceptive. Their wish is not to get Sandy Hook, but to keep clear of Orchard Shoal; not to take the Quarantine to New-Jersey, but to keep it on Staten Island. It is these men who have hitherto defeated the will of the Leg slature. and who are, in fact, responsible for that exasperated state of feeling which led to the detruction of the hospitals; and their hope now s that by prevarication, mis representation, new appeals to some parrow prejudice, renewed resort to class-interest, the tedium of delay, and the difficulty of surmounting obstacles, they may be able to postpone the question of the removal to Orchard toal till some new outbreak shall still further complicate the question, and the Quarantine be retained where it is. We will not believe that gainst this opposition, cunning formidable and pecrupulous as it is, the laws of the State, its officers, popular sentiment and the public necesety, will always be powerless. But it is well to guard against its influence, and, to do so, it is first necessary to know of its existence, purpose and method. Their representations in regard to the unfitness of Orchard Shoal are no more to be trusted than their pretense of a wish to secure Sandy Hook. They want neither the one nor the other, and they mean to keep the Quarantine just where it is. The question is one of life and death to thousands of our citizens-possibly the next Sammer-and should be settled without delay. Let us have Sandy Hook, if we can get it, at once: if not, give us Old Orchard Shoal But let no pretense of possible future concession on the part of New-Jersey delay or postpone the settlement of the question a single day. Sandy Hook now, without reservation and without delay. If not, then Orchard Shoal, as the next best place-excellent and advantageous as it is, compared with every other place in our waters. But, at any rate, do not permit the enemies of this needed reform to delay it an bour. The New-Jersey Legislature meets on Tuesday,

An snewer from it in regard to Sandy Hook should be had immediately, and none waited for beyond a certain time. By the 1st of February, let a new Quarantine be begun somewhere-in the best place, if possible; if not, then in the second best.

The grief of President Buchanan over the political future of this country has been caught up and analyzed in England by the press. Tears which the melancholy Jacques describes as coursing down one buck's nose appear to have been as plavious down another's, when he wrote that particular

letter to the Fort Duquesne Centenary Festiva Committee. Matters are now so much worse than they were at the time of Braddock's Defeat, or Arnold's Treason, that we ought to boo-boo. But, notwithstanding the necessity for weeping, it looks bad. The London Times thinks that no English state-man, not even the most lugubrious Tory, would speak in the tone which Mr. Buchanan uses. Their evils, it thinks, are steadily passing away, while the tone of American society indicates that those of the New World are increasing.

It is decidedly july to find the venerable voter. It is decidedly july to find the venerable voter.

It is decidedly joily to find the venerable voter for prying into the mails, and the venerable supporter of the Kansas murders and of a piratical scizure of Cubs, howling for the benefit of all the peoples over the decadence of the Americans and the possible prespective collapse of our institutions. Generous Jeems! And is it so? Are we all going to the devil? And who is there to thank? What party has been almost ever uppermost in power? How many men are now in office under the General Government opposed to our crying old Buck? Not one. If any man conscientiously believe that another has ne right to sell his own daughter-as white, perhaps, as himself-whom he holds as a slave, to the first ruffian of a slave-dealer that comes along; if any man expresses his shame that Mr. Washington should be living off the wages of women whom he hires out, such a one could not hold office under this Government. In this sense, therefore, our boo-hoo President is right. But that is not what be mesps. He is distressed lest the people should be free. He is alarmed that the signs of the times are against him and his. He feels tast he has been condemned by the people; and now he begins to raise a counter-issue, and cry corruption and downfall. One thing is evident-that if the land-piracy, finibusterity, Kapeas murdering policy of Buchanan were to continue, the country would go rapidly to perdition. But the signs are more cheerful since the dismal defeat of the Administration. It would be well if the English press would understand the real state of this case, and pay to the tearful bowls of Mr. Buchanan no more attention than they deserve.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

From Washington. From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1859. Secretary Cobb said to-day that the amount in the Tressury falls short of three millions-got a working balance. The Democrats in his confidence predict the introduction of another loan bill within three weeks.

The Committee on foreign Relations, to-day voted, by five to four, to report in favor of the claimants in the privateer Gen. Armstrong case.

Mr. Douglas did not appear in the Senate to-day. The ocason popularly assigned is that an attempt is being made to reconcile his differences with Senators Jones and Slidell.

Mr. Trumbull made an excellent speech on the Pacific Railroad, in which he denounced Mr. Iverson's sectional speech of yesterday. He declared that it was such speeches that were prejudicing the South against the Republican party. He denied that the principle of the exclusion of Slavery from the T-rritories was unjust to the South, and den ed, also, the right of Mr. Iverson to declare that such disunion sentiments as he avowed were those of the State of Georgia. He was not prepared to believe that Georgia clung to the Union only for the pecuniary advantage she derived from it. He denied the charge that Republicanism in Illinois is Whiggers under another name, and declared that both the parties, old Whig and Democratic, died in 1844, asserting that new parties, comprising parts of both, arose on the issues then presented. He was surprised that Mr. Iverson should have expressed such a horror of Whiggery when he was associating so intimately with the Senators on that side of the Chamber who were old Whigs. He believed that Mr. Iverson's speech, sectional and treasonable as t was represented the sentiments of the Adminis

The fillibuster chiefs are much perplexed at not receiving any advices from Mobile since the dispatch appropring the wreck of the Susan, and the return of her passengers. Their repeated dispatches to Mobile have elicited no further intelli-

The Republican caucus held to-night decided to oppose the Oregon bill and to insist upon the removal of the English restriction on Kansas, so as to place the two Territories on an equality.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7, 1850.

This morning the House Committee on Territories lecided to report tills for the organization of the Ter ritorial Governments of Arizona and Dakota and The Potent Office has issued a patent to Mr. David

E. Hoghes of New-York, assignor to the American T-legraph Company, for an improvement in electromagnetic telegraphing.

Propinent cit zens of Washington, and other per-

Prominent cit zens of Washington, and other persons occupying high public positions, from different sections of the country, have determined to offer the British Minister and Ludy Naper a grand complimentary ball in February.

The Secretary of War, in response to the lequiry of the Senste, has inclosed a letter from the Engineer Bureau, stating that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the City of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but that the extent of the public domain at Sandy Hock night, perhaps, admit of a portion of the south end of the reck for such purposes.

Hock night, perhaps, admit of a portion of the south end of the reck for such purposes.

The correspondence between the British Government and Mr. Darles, called for to-day by Mr. Soward's resolution, will, it is said, if furnished exhibit startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of the Ancele of flag to cover the s'ave trade, and show that the yacht Wanderer played a prominent part in that the flag on the African Coast.

traffic on the African Coast.

Sustor Pouglas has accepted an invitation to a subtle duner it Baltimore, at which every county in he State is to be represented. It will take place at the Senate have a disconvenience.

the State is to be represented, it will take place at uch time as may suit his convenience.

The Senate have reflected Prot. Bushe and ex-Senton Bacter Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
The remination of Charles L. Weller as Postmaster f Sen Francisco being before the Senate for confirmation, for the second term, a pampilet has been circulated for the second term. tion, for the second term, a pamphlet has been circulated among the S-rators charging him with violations of law, &c., arising out of his controversy with the penny-pest company of that city.

H. J. Graham, delegate to urgs the organization of the Territory of Colons, has arrived here.

Senator Davis its suffering from indisposition, and was obliged to retire from the Senate Chamber to-day

XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
This being private Calendar day, much routine business was transacted among which was a communication from the Secretary of War, covering the report from the Engineer's Bureau, relative to the ground for Frederal purposes in New-York.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from the State of New-York, in fawer of the Homestead and Old Soldiers' bill; also a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, toucking the abuses of the American

ican flag in connection with the African eleve-trada, ease cially in the case of the Wanderer.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for full details of the contracts with Mr. Butterfield, the California Overland Mail contractor.

The bill giving new registers to the Caradian but steamships, America and Canada (not Canada), we

fusing to prespote the subject, by 34 against 30, Mr. DAVIS being sick, however, the Pacific Ral-

road bill was taken up.

Mr. SHIELDS scoke in favor of a northern route
to Poget's Sound, setting forth its advantages over al

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment, in sale stance, that a Board of three Eugineers be appointed to survey each roote, the northern, central, and south-err, and report the capabilities and an estimate of the expense of each to the President before the next meet-

expetse of each to the President before the next meeting of Congress.

A new leasure in the amendment is, that alternate sections of lard along the roote shall be open under the Homestead law to actual settlers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, speaking nomically on the Pacific Railroad questin, replied to Mr. Iverson's apsect of yester(av. He took notice of his (Iverson's allusion to the Illinois election, and denied the claim of modern Democrats to that honored title. He (Trumbull) considered them more survivors of prestrate Whiggery. He went into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and agreed with Mr. Iverson that they won d go on progressing until they attain power, and administer it in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution.

The Senate, without taking any action, them adfoursed, on motion of Mr. SLIDELL, over until Madday, to-morrow being the anniversary of the Battle of

day, to morrow being the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) introduced a bill to establish as Assay Office in Sv. Louis.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) announced, in response to announce in quries, that the Oregon bill is in his deak, and that he is ready to report it the first time the Committee on Territories shall be called. He will then request immediate action on the bill, and ne trusts it will be reached by Tuesday rest.

Mr. WASHBURNE (II.) wished to know whether Mr. Stephens would press the passage of the bill without discussion.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he was willing the debate should continue as long as the House desires.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he was willing the debate should cortinue as long as the House desires. Varieus bills of a private character were re norted—among them one by Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the relief of the owner, officers and crow of the brig Gen. Armstrog.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.), from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

fortifications.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the "Advisor, Board of Agri-" culturists to the Pstent Office" is assembled, the menter in which the delegates are apportioned, and from what find they are paid.

Messis. HUGHES (Ind.) and STEPHENS (G.)

severally gave their understanding of the subject, supposing that the delegates assembled under the sis-cretion of the Secretary of the Interior, \$75,000 having been appropriated for the collection of agricultant and the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the Interior. Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said if it was right and proper

that such Committees should be continued. Congress cugnit to take the responsibility of providing how they shall be called, the number of delegates, and the amount of compensation.

amount of compensation.

The resolution was passed.

The House then were into Committee on the Private
Calendar, Mr. COLFAX (Ind.) in the Chair, and
passed eleven bills.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Message
the President giving his reasons why on the last

from the President giving his reasons why on the last way of the former session he did not sign the joint reso-lution for lessening the time for carrying the small from St. Joseph (Mo.) to California. He says the Post-master General already had discretionary power in the premises, the contractors had proposed to shorten the promises, the contractors had proposed to shorten the time, and on a subsequent examination it was found that a proposition was pending to carry the said mails for \$47,000 less than was authorized by that resolution.

Message of the Governor of Maine Attesta, Me., Friday, Jan. 7, 1839.

Governor Morall, in his message delivered to tae Legislature to day, adverts to the financial condition of the State, and says it demands the most exist economy in the public service. The expenditures have been constantly augmenting, until the ordinary receipts are bebind the annual demands, and toe annual accenditures now average \$164,000 over the annual average of ten years ago. This increase is attributable to the more wise and inheral policy for the promotion of education, agriculture, etc., but there is still great vigilance and watchfulness needed. The receipts of the year are estimated at \$268,000 and the expenditures at year are estimated at \$368,000, and the expenditures at \$131,000. The Governor urges a large reduction in the legislative expenses and recommends bisuals essions. He toen speaks of the meeds of the agricultural interest and the capacities of settling lands. He refers to the Aristook emigration, but without any definite recommendation as to State aid, he leaves the matter to the Legislatore. He recommends a State Normal School, and also a rerewal of the authority to the Land Agent, to grant permits to cut timber on the public lands. He refers to an official investigation of the alleged fraude in the recent elections at the Mails was-ka settlements, and suggests additional legislation to preserve the purity of the ballot-bex. He closes upon the subject of Federal relations, and says that State rights should be vigilantly guarded. He regards the wholicy of the Federal Government upon the Slavery question as injurious to the rights of the Free States, and calls upon the Legislature and people to maintain their resistance to the extension of Slavery.

Mewage of the Governor of Indiana.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.

Indiasarolis. Ind. Friday, Jac. 7, 1855.

Gov. Willard delivered his Message to the Legislature this afternor. He recommends the ersetion of suitable buildings for the use of the State offices, for the Jurges of the Supreme Court, and for the depository of the public records of the State. He says that the revenues of the Wabash and Eric Casal have greatly diminished; that it is feared they will prove inadequate to keep the casal in rep-ir: that the bond-helders are unwilling to sustain the work by any other rease than those derived from the revenues, having means than these derived from the revenues, having shready invested baif the entire debt of the State in the work itself, beside \$800.000 for its completion, and that they have informed the Board of Trustees of their

celemination to core the casel and abandon the work whetever the revenues become many rate. He calls the attention of the Logic lature to the ne-cessity of increasing the salaries of Judges of the Suthat the laws of the State in regard to the qual fica-tions of voters and election officers are inadequate and that a law should be passed inflicting severe penalties or election officers who decline to receive legal or admit illegal voter. He are numer dealso an appropria-tion to be made for the enlargement of the losses Asylum.

Message of the Governor of Massa Chusetts. Boston, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.
Governor Banks was mangurated to day, and delivered his message to both branches of the Legislature. It is quite lengthy, exclusively confined to State matters, and gives an encouraging account of the material progress of the Commonwealth.

The Bank returns show that, while the specie in heals has been increased to \$11,112,715, against \$3,-611.072 has very

of 11 197 last year.

The loans have here increased in the same period of time from \$92,458,579 to \$101,662,947 indicating that the ability and confidence derived from a larger amount of specie has enabled the banks to increase the amount of loans, from which their profits are derived.

derived.

The expenditure of the past year for educational purposes was \$1,474,488. The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age is \$23,304, of whom 218-198 have been to attendance upon the schools during the year, showing an increase in attendance of 15,167 pupils on last year. The School Fund from which our system of schools is supported is about \$1,500,000.

The Governor recommends the School Fand to be increased to three midions, from the sale of land on the Back Bey.

Back Bey.

The public debt is \$1,314,000; for the payment of which, as it becomes one, the most ample provision and security has been made.

The message recommends retreachment in County expenditures, especially in Saffork County.

The Governor makes re-allusion whatever to Re-

Weather Report.

Sevan, N. J., sundown.—Wind light from fouth; very faceyLose Brancis, N. J., sundown.—Very facey; wind & W., HIGHLANDS, N. J., sundown.—Very dense fog; cames see

anythus.

S.EDY HOOR, N. J., sundown —Very thick fog; cause one
So vares, wind very light from West.
Boston 9 p. m.—It has been railing and thawing here of
day; the streets are delayed with alone; a very thick fog near